



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

SCIENCE

FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1917

CONTENTS

<i>Some Relationships of Chemistry and Life:</i> L. CHAS. RAIFORD	489
<i>Scientific Events:—</i>	
<i>English Vital Statistics; The Committee on Coal Production of the Council of National Defense; Food Exhibit at the American Museum of Natural History</i>	494
<i>Scientific Notes and News</i>	496
<i>University and Educational News</i>	500
<i>Discussion and Correspondence:—</i>	
<i>Surface Tension, Capillarity and Petroleum Pools:</i> DR. E. W. SHAW. <i>Synchronous Rhythmic Movements of Fall Web-worm Larvæ:</i> L. M. PEAIRS. <i>The Popular Names of North American Plants:</i> O. A. STEVENS. <i>Faunal Conditions in South Georgia Islands:</i> I. A. LUKE	00
<i>Scientific Books:—</i>	
<i>Les Sciences Biologiques Appliquées à l'Agriculture:</i> DR. L. O. HOWARD	503
<i>Concerning the History of Finger Prints:</i> B. LAUFER	504
<i>Special Articles:—</i>	
<i>On the Colloid Chemistry of Fehling's Test:</i> PROFESSOR MARTIN H. FISCHER AND MARIAN O. HOOKER. <i>The Oil Content of Cotton Seed:</i> LOY E. RAST	505
<i>Dedication Exercises at the Brooklyn Botanic Garden</i>	509
<i>The Stanford Meeting of the Pacific Division of the American Association for the Advancement of Science:</i> ALBERT L. BARROWS.	510
<i>Societies and Academies:—</i>	
<i>The Anthropological Society of Washington:</i> FRANCES DENSMORE	512

ILLUSTRATED SUPPLEMENT

<i>Address of the President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science:—</i>	
<i>The Nebulæ:</i> DR. W. W. CAMPBELL	513

SOME RELATIONSHIPS OF CHEMISTRY AND LIFE¹

ABOUT the middle of last century Huxley and his co-workers clearly recognized the place of science in education, and the relation of both to life, and urged upon the world the necessity of scientific knowledge. Meanwhile, the schools and colleges have tried the experiment and have been convinced, but it has taken the present war with its terrible toll of death and destruction to focus the attention of the masses in a way which a century of reasoning has failed to do. This is not the place to discuss either of these experiences in detail, and I shall content myself by giving the conclusions of one competent witness who has watched the entire progress of the experiment.

After more than fifty years of continuous study of the education problem, Ex-President Eliot, of Harvard, concludes that the present generation is characterized by two strong desires. The first is a desire for a sound knowledge of the facts, and the second is an intense desire to be of service to mankind. If these conclusions are well founded, education must provide for their realization if it is to be successful in the broadest sense. This program, of course, is but another way of stating the scriptural text, "Know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." For the purpose of this address no better text could be found, for these words sum up as clearly as can be done the place of the scientific method in the learning process, and the relation of science to life as a whole.

¹ Address delivered on the occasion of the dedication of the chemical laboratory of the University of Oklahoma, January 26, 1917.